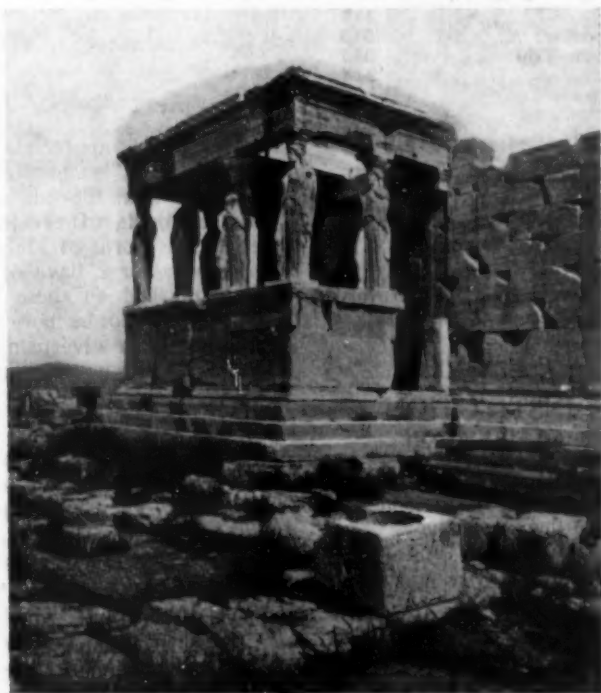


# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

RECEIVED  
DEC 20 1913  
UNIV. OF MICH.



CARYATIDES OF THE ERECTHEUM

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

## A-WEEKLY-NEWMAGAZINE

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution, A System of Popular Education. Published Every Saturday.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 5c.

Foreign postage per year 65c; to Canada, 52c, free to Mexico, Cuba, American possessions and Shanghai, China.

Entered June 3, 1913, at the postoffice at Chautauqua, N. Y., as second class matter, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

### CONTENTS, DECEMBER 20, 1913

<b>Highways and Byways</b> .....	<b>307</b>
The President and Congress; Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. Campaign; The New American Doctrine; School Playgrounds; Two Political Crises, with a Difference; A National University.	
<b>The Man of the 20th Century, H. E. Eleutherios Venizelos. Illustrated</b> .....	<b>311</b>
Peter G. Zaldari.	
<b>Emily Huntington Miller</b> .....	<b>313</b>
<b>A Chautauqua Golden Wedding</b> .....	<b>313</b>
<b>Chancellor Vincent's Eastern Trip</b> .....	<b>313</b>
<b>The Call to the Colors</b> .....	<b>314</b>
Robert Underwood Johnson	
<b>Efficiencygrams</b> .....	<b>314</b>
<b>The Alban Hills. Illustrated</b> .....	<b>315</b>
C. L. Babcock.	
<b>C. L. S. C. Round Table. Illustrated</b> .....	<b>316</b>
<b>Talk about Books. Illustrated</b> .....	<b>317</b>
<b>Personalities</b> .....	<b>319</b>
<b>Highways Club</b> .....	<b>319</b>

### CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION  
FRANK CHAPIN BEAV, Managing Editor

Chautauqua, N. Y.

N. Y. Office: 23 Union Sq. Chicago Office: 801 Fine Arts Bldg.

## CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

A SYSTEM OF POPULAR EDUCATION

FOUNDED IN 1874

BY LEWIS MILLER AND JOHN H. VINCENT

Chancellor, John H. Vincent. President, George E. Vincent. Director, Arthur E. Bestor.

### EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

Lyman Abbott, Editor "The Outlook," New York.  
Jane Addams, Hull-House, Chicago.  
John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.  
Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University.  
E. B. Bryan, President Colgate University.  
Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin.  
W. H. P. Faunce, President Brown University.  
J. M. Gibson, London, England.  
Frank W. Gunsaulus, Pres. Armour Institute, Chicago.  
G. Stanley Hall, President Clark University.  
Jesse L. Hurlbut, Newark, New Jersey.  
Henry E. Legler, Librarian Chicago Public Library.  
F. G. Peabody, Harvard University.  
George Adam Smith, Prin. Aberdeen Univ., Scotland.  
Charles Dean Williams, P. E. Bishop of Michigan.

### BRANCHES OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM

1. Summer Assembly—8 weeks—July and August.
  2. Summer Schools—6 weeks—July and August.
  3. Home Reading—throughout the year.
- General Offices: Chautauqua, New York; New York Office, 23 Union Square; Chicago Office, 801 Fine Arts Building.

## Editor's Desk

In response to numerous inquiries from readers of the editorial on "Civic Work and Play in Small Towns," which appeared in The Chautauquan Newsmagazine, November 15, the pamphlet referred to is "Civic Improvement in the Little Towns," by Miss Zona Gale, author of "Friendship Village Stories." This is a special bulletin of the American Civic Association, telling of what one Civic Improvement League did for its town and how it did it. Twenty-eight pages, in paper cover, single copies 25 cents, twenty-five copies 20 per cent discount, fifty copies 30 per cent discount, one hundred copies 40 per cent discount. Published and for sale by American Civic Association, 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

### Readers say:

I greatly appreciate "The Chautauquan Point of View," emphasizing "the larger meaning rather than the odd aspects or sensational accompaniments of events." I thoroughly appreciate the words of Melville E. Stone as quoted by you, for I have often wondered why a daily published on these lines would not succeed. It need not be more than four small pages, and part of that advertising. The essential news would squeeze into very small space; the rest is gossip.

You know far more about publishing a magazine than myself. I shall read and strive to get all the good that is possible from it in whatever "dress" The Chautauquan appears.

Making The Chautauquan a weekly magazine has made it more desirable to me.

Very much improved by being issued weekly, more easily read with better interest.

The Chautauquan for a Christmas present all through the New Year—Good!

I am very anxious to earn the final diploma and will continue to be a loyal reader for the next two years to come in order to obtain this from your great and inspiring institution. I can say I have the book habit now and that I am very glad to get that habit again. I thought my student days were past until I started the Chautauqua Course and I find that I am now just where I really can learn. I have partially prepared myself for advancement. I am a letter carrier here at Ogden and through evening reading I find at a near future date I will try an examination for an \$1,800 position. *Evening reading is worth while.*

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Vol. 72 No. 16

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913

Price 5 cents

## HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

### The President and Congress

Theoretically there is a difference between the extraordinary session of Congress, which ended at noon on Monday, December 1, and the regular session that opened at once, without a break in the routine. Practically, there is no difference. Congress has worked hard since last spring, when it was summoned to tackle the tariff problem; it worked all summer, rather against the will of many of its members, and it now faces a long winter-and-spring session. There is a formidable list of subjects and proposals before it. The knotty banking and currency bill has the right of way, and the President insists, as he has insisted for months, on concentration of attention and intelligent action on that measure. That he will win, is now admitted. Indeed, the opposition collapsed some time ago, and the question became simply one of secondary amendments or changes to overcome this or that valid objection. Public and business sentiment has supported the President in demanding a settlement of the question and in frowning upon needless delay or mere partisan obstruction. The President's firmness—obstinacy, his critics call it—has saved the day for currency reform. Many would have been glad to dodge it again, for it bristles with difficulties and contentious points, but dodging would have been discreditable and dangerous. Our monetary system is bad, antiquated and confused; it makes for credit monopoly and for flurries and panics. It hampers trade and commerce, while encouraging stock speculation and gambling. The passing of a satisfactory compromise bill will be a boon to producers and traders. Fortunately, in spite of differences of opinion, a satisfactory bill is now certain to pass. And what next? The President, in the message he personal-

ly read to Congress on December 2, outlined a program of legislation in a bold, statesmanlike and masterly way. The message was short, but full of pith and meat. It referred to nine topics only, promising elaboration and amplification of some of them, notably the trust question, in special messages. But the President made it plain to Congress and the people that he intended to hew to the line, to ignore cheap politics, to pay no attention to sneers and attacks from political or personal enemies, to demand the redemption of platform pledges and unselfish devotion to the public welfare as he conceives it. Even opponents paid tribute to the message as the document of a clear, able, vigorous thinker and strong leader.

There was nothing new in its treatment of Mexico, the trusts, the Philippines, rural credits or Alaska. Known views were simply but impressively restated in a way that "meant business." The outstanding feature of the message was its discussion of the direct primary in national elections. Here Mr. Wilson was advanced, original and radical. He surprised some old-fashioned believers in "state rights." He has been asked to point to constitutional warrant for his recommendations. He has the people with him, however, and Congress is expected to pass the primary legislation he suggests. The whole section dealing with this issue may be quoted here, since it is not long and since it is of obvious importance to the nation and every party or school of opinion:

"I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge

the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions.

"I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose but of the nominees for Congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect."

It can hardly be doubted that the direct presidential primary is "coming." The struggle in the national conventions last year settled that matter. But there are serious differences of opinion as to the wisdom or necessity of making the primaries "nation wide" and totally disregarding state lines. Alternative schemes, involving state primaries on the presidency and vice-presidency, have been proposed. A vigorous debate on the subject is certain, but in the end legislation will be secured, because the people believe in a direct primary and have no interest in technical or legal issues. A direct presidential primary would, however, be a revolutionary departure for the country and a severe blow to the strict doctrine of state rights. That the President, a Jeffersonian Democrat, should commit himself and his party to such a reform, is a great surprise to thousands.

Reverting to Congress and the regular session, there are those who doubt whether much important work will be done between now and next summer. It is said that business conditions will make Congress conservative and slow. This is not the view of the leaders of the party in power, and it is evidently not the view of the administration. A letter to a New York paper thus enumerates the matters pending or expected to come up in Congress:

1. Currency Bill.
2. Anti-trust legislation.
3. Prohibition of interlocking directorates.
4. Appropriation bills carrying over \$1,000,000,000.
5. Cold storage legislation.
6. Mexican situation.
7. Nicaraguan treaties.
8. Government ownership fight to be pre-

cipitated by proposed Government-built railway for Alaska.

9. Merchant marine legislation growing out of recent investigation of transatlantic shipping trust.

10. Secretary Daniels's recommendation for Government-owned armor plate plant.

11. Government ownership and refinement of petroleum oil for naval purposes.

12. Struggle between big navy advocates and disarmament forces involving also Winston Churchill's plea for a "naval holiday."

13. Naval personnel legislation.

14. Federal regulation of dealings in "cotton futures."

15. A more comprehensive employers' liability law.

16. A Federal system of rural credits.

17. National primaries for nomination of President and Vice President.

18. Consideration of the Pujo "Money Trust" investigation's recommendations.

19. The creation of an army reserve corps.

20. Pure fabrics legislation.

21. Safety appliances and steel cars legislation.

22. The American seamen's bill.

23. Anti-bichloride legislation to reduce the danger of accidental poisoning.

24. Appropriations for building embassy and legation buildings abroad.

25. Federal regulation of railroad rates and stock issues.

26. Aid for vocational education.

27. Philippine independence.

28. Good roads legislation.

29. Conservationists' fight on Hetch Hetchy project.

What the record will show several months hence, it would be idle to conjecture. The array is impressive, and the administration will supply plenty of motive power. The President is no usurper or tyrant; the attacks on him from partisan sources leave the people cold; but he knows how to keep things moving and get action, and the people now expect the executive to lead instead of waiting and playing a passive and negative role.



An analysis by the Church News Association of the recent Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. \$4,000,000 campaign in New York brings to light some not unentertaining facts about the donors to the huge fund. Some Jews of wealth gave liberal sums. Few Jews of moderate means did so. Among Roman Catholics no men and women of wealth contributed but a large number of small gifts came from Catholics of the middle financial class. The largest and most numerous gifts came from men rather than women. Finally, 80 to 85 per cent of the money was subscribed by people who already support the Protestant churches of New York.

## The New American Doctrine?

We have a Monroe Doctrine, which has been stretched at times and misunderstood by many, here and abroad, but which is likely to stand in its essentials. It is a doctrine that prevents militarist and other entanglements, as it keeps foreign powers out of this hemisphere so far as new annexations or colonial advantages are concerned.

Is President Wilson to prove the author of another American doctrine, just as far-reaching, and even more difficult to enforce? This is the question suggested by, or asked apropos of, some sentences in the message. The sentences occur in the paragraphs dealing with Mexico. Here is what the President said in a general way:

"There can be no certain prospects of peace in America until Gen. Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the government of the United States.

"We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friend, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty."

Certainly these utterances amount to a doctrine, a principle. It is true that one administration cannot commit another. But if the Wilson doctrine is approved and applauded by the people, politicians will think thrice before venturing to withdraw or violate it. The doctrine is of the utmost practical importance. It is a notice, a warning to the disturbed, rebellion-ridden countries in South or Central America. It is a notice of boycotting, of passive resistance to usurpation and tyranny attempted by adventurers, self-seekers, grafters of every kind. Heretofore successful usurpers have been recognized and dealt with, at least after some delay, because it has been deemed improper or unsafe to inquire into the legal and moral title of foreign rulers. Huerta has proved to be the last straw. He is declared a lawless usurper, and what the President and his cabinet have done in his case they intend to do in all similar cases.

The doctrine will amaze Europe. It strikes old-fashioned statesmen as Utopian, as idealistic, as impracticable. But we know from various declarations of the President and the State Department that our foreign policy is to be based

on this "unheard-of" bit of idealism. Well, perhaps idealism is more practical than many suppose. What cold-blooded politicians and dollar-diplomats think of idealism is of small moment. What do the democracies of the world think of it—the friends of peace, order, law and liberty, the true supporters of constitutional government and free institutions? The answer to this question, we imagine, is hardly open to doubt.



"There is a very strong sentiment all over the country for larger school grounds," Mr. Henry S. Curtis says in a recent bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education. "Yards are being augmented in many cities where there is an opportunity to purchase adjoining pieces of land at prices that are not prohibitive. Cities are often paying as much as \$10,000 or more per acre for such land. Two years ago the city of Houston, Tex., secured a bond issue of \$500,000 for enlarging the yards of several of its old schools. The city of Galveston has recently voted a bond issue of \$100,000 for the same purpose."

Every city school building should have at least one full block of ground, whether the block is the usual city block of two or three acres, or one of 10 acres, as in Salt Lake, Utah.

Whether in city or country, Mr. Curtis considers ample school playground a vital necessity. "City children need a good-sized school yard because there is no other place to play. Country children need a large yard because at home there is no one to play with, except in the simplest games for little children."



## Two Political Crises, with a Difference

Political crises are more common in France than in Germany, but the coincidence of serious crises in both countries at the same time is a rare thing. Such a coincidence suggests various reflections and contrasts.

In France the Barthou cabinet, a cabinet that had the sympathy of the President of the republic, Poincaré (who was elected by conservatives and moderates as a "strong man" or man of the hour), suffered a defeat in the chamber of deputies over the important question of the taxing or exempting of the proposed special \$260,000,000 loan. The cabinet opposed taxation of the new security, first because it was contrary to traditional policy, and secondly, because it might injure the credit of France at a time of stringency and unrest and tight money. The radicals, socialists and other leftist factions demanded, in the name of democracy and justice, that the new securities be taxed under the proposed income tax law. The ministry was compelled to make the issue a question of confidence, and it lost. It lost because it was unpopular anyway and had narrowly escaped defeat on two or more previous occasions. The fact is, both Poincaré and the Barthou cab-

net were charged with reactionary and military tendencies, and the leaders of the left long ago decided to overthrow the government at the first opportunity. The opportunity came after a national congress of the strong Radical group, which reorganized itself, took stock and decided to work in closer sympathy with the independent and moderate socialists. This action was censured by some republican groups, but it had an important effect on the chamber of deputies. It consolidated the opposition to the Barthou cabinet and put new vigor into progressive politics. There are many vital questions before parliament—the increased term of military service, income taxation, social legislation, further recognition of labor unions, proportional representation, etc. A leftist majority would have much to do and perhaps something to undo. It might have trouble with the senate and the executive, however. Still, in the French system the chamber is the supreme factor. Its majority makes and unmakes cabinets and governments. No leader or set is powerful enough to govern without a solid and harmonious majority of deputies. For many years France was directed and ruled by a combination of advanced republicans—radicals and socialists. The election of Poincaré was a reverse for this combination, and it grew weaker steadily for a time. Is it to be rehabilitated and to assume a dominant role again? The new ministry, headed by a moderate socialist, Daumergue, is more radical than that it has replaced, but it may prove short-lived. The whole question is whether there is a solid majority or combination in the chamber of deputies.

The German "crisis" took the form of a sharp controversy between the reichstag and the chancellor of the empire over certain "incidents" in an Alsatian town, incidents that reflected on the local garrison. The arrogance and lawlessness of some young officers had excited the indignation of the inhabitants, and serious collisions occurred. All Germany became interested, and most people, regardless of party, sided with the civilian population, realizing that the loyalty of the inhabitants of the annexed provinces cannot be won by brutality or junker tyranny and impudence. The chancellor and the minister of war were called upon to explain the situation to the reichstag, but their statements were vague and unsatisfactory. After stormy sittings the reichstag passed a vote of non-confidence, or of censure, against the cabinet. This was a very seri-

ous matter, not only because the majority against the cabinet was decisive and made up of all parties, but because the chancellor, a typical bureaucrat, was already unpopular, having been censured once before on the Polish question, and it was thought he would be forced to resign. Legally, the reichstag cannot dismiss a ministry. Under the German system the cabinet is responsible to the emperor alone. But of course a ministry cannot put through budgets and government bills unless it commands a majority, and in indirect ways a majority of deputies can bring about the downfall of the chancellor and his associates. Von Buelow resigned because he had lost the sympathy of the center and the conservative parties. Bethmann-Hollweg, his successor, is disliked by the liberals and the radicals, and his retirement would be a victory for the principle of parliamentary government and responsible ministries.

The emperor promptly intervened and ordered the transfer of the garrison from the town of Zabern, the storm center, to another place. He also ordered prompt trials of the offenders who had committed illegal and high-handed acts. This ended the crisis and saved the cabinet and the chancellor. The steps did not satisfy the radical and liberal parties, but they represented a concession to justice and decency. The conservatives rejoiced that the cabinet had escaped open humiliation, because they felt that such an outcome would have brought Germany nearer to complete and genuine constitutionalism and democracy. Liberal and democratic Germany knows, however, that every such crisis or difficulty as that just adjusted helps the cause of genuine representative government.



President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin is in favor of a National University for advanced research. He suggests:

(1) That the unapproached wealth of books and materials at Washington for research be made available to advanced students of the country having the baccalaureate degree and one year of graduate work or its equivalent.

(2) That the scientific staff at Washington be authorized as part of its official duties to give a limited amount of instruction.

(3) That an administrative division be established, the duties of which shall be to make the facilities of Washington known and to guide students to them. If desirable, this division may be made a part of the National Bureau of Education.

(4) That a student completing his work for a doctorate at Washington be granted his degree from the institution from which he came.

(5) That existing universities co-operate in this work with the department at Washington.

# THE MAN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY:

## H. E. ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

Peter G. Zaldari

ANY sketch of the career of Mr. Venizelos, to be complete, must necessarily cover practically all the important features of the political history of Greece since 1896. Since the date when this unique and powerful personality entered the arena, and from the very beginning of his career began to play such an important rôle in the legislative and diplomatic operations of his country, it is safe to say that no other single character has inspired so many of the events which have been written permanently in the history of modern Greece, as has Mr. Venizelos, who first planned and then strove with zealous patriotism and most remarkable ability to carry them through to successful accomplishment.

Eleutherios Venizelos was born in 1864 in the island of Kythera or Cerizo, south of Greece in the Mediterranean. His parents had come originally from Crevata, a small town near Sparta, and eventually settled in Crete. His boyhood was passed mostly in Crete, and as soon as his early education was sufficiently advanced, he continued his studies at the School of Law in Athens and later at Lausanne, Switzerland. Upon the completion of his courses he returned to his home in Crete and entered upon his career as a lawyer. It proved to be an opportune moment for his entry into the political life of his people. The affairs of the Cretans were in a most deplorable state of turmoil. The oppressions of the inimical Turks were continuous and unbearable and led to frequent and serious uprisings. The Cretans knew that their only salvation lay in a union with the mother country; and their indignation over the cruelties of the Turks and their inability longer to wage single-handed the incessant battle for their independence, were now approaching a point where their position must be recognized from the outside. The farther development of this important island was at a standstill and it was threatened with disintegration. Socially it was entitled to recognition. Commercially it was of inestimable value in its natural resources. Politically it occupied a position of great strategic importance, having the finest natural harbor of the entire Mediter-

anean. In addition to such considerations as these, Crete had a body of men, devoted in every attribute of their natures to their Mother Country; and while their devotion was never weakened nor divided it was nevertheless



Venizelos

seriously diverted through the necessity for constant defense against the vicious practices of the Turks.

The young lawyer naturally and fortunately entered the political struggle, and was soon recognized as one of the greatest assets of the party for the liberation movement which had now progressed to the point of aggressive action. 1895 was the year of the Cretan Revolt. The warships of the Powers bombarded the Cape of Malaxa with blank bombs, while only the German ships used destructive ones; and Mr. Venizelos with a loyal band, devoted to a common cause, successfully held the fortress.

In the following year Greece, with greater bravery and good fortune, perhaps, than wise judgment, declared war against Turkey. The contest proved most unequal, for an army of only 45,000 Greeks under the command of the Crown Prince rushed to protect the

Thessalian frontier against a Turkish army of 240,000. Resistance was impossible, but the Greeks made an orderly retreat; and when the Turks began to invade Thessaly, the Powers interfered and the war was soon brought to a close. The terms of settlement were an indemnity of one hundred million francs to be paid by Greece; Turkey to evacuate Thessaly; and the island of Crete to become autonomous under the protection of the six Powers of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, with a mere semblance of suzerainty by the Sultan. Prince George of Greece, brother of the present King Constantine, was appointed by the six Powers High Commissioner for Crete.

Upon the arrival of Prince George in Crete in 1898, he appointed Mr. Venizelos his Counsellor and the Cretans likewise elected him their leader. It was he who drafted the new constitution and gradually reorganized all the bureaus for the orderly and efficient conduct of the country's internal affairs, as well as established its foreign relations on a proper basis. Greek army officers were summoned to reorganize the Cretan militia and the judgeships and other important offices were filled by Greeks. Thus a new condition began in Crete.

However, neither Greece nor Crete were wholly satisfied with the independence of the latter. Both sought a perfect union of the peoples. In 1904 England quietly made overtures to Prince George to consider marriage with an English princess and to declare himself King of Crete. At the same time the long British arm was reaching out under cover to secure Suda Bay as a naval base as it is the best protected harbor in the Mediterranean and nearest to Egypt and the Suez Canal.

At this time Mr. Venizelos met with a reverse in losing the election to the Chamber of Deputies; and with some evident faith in the rumors that were rife, he deserted the royalist party and undertook the direction of the revolutionary movement. Prince George gave up his position as High Commissioner and Mr. Venizelos succeeded him as the head of the Cretan government, with

## The Chautauquan

plenary power and full responsibility.

In Greece itself also a new era began in 1905. The Premier, Mr. Deliyannis, one of the country's greatest patriots, was assassinated in his ninety-third year, and his place was taken by Mr. Theotokis, another strong personality, who undertook to establish reforms in all departments of the gov-



Prince George of Greece

ernment. Since the ill-advised war of 1897 there had been a confirmed and increasing opposition to the court. All of the princes had resigned from the army and were living in western Europe. The military party was gaining in the perfection and power of its organization and was really opposing the prestige of the court.

These conditions reached their climax on August 15, 1909, when the so-called military revolution occurred in Athens. It was outwardly a peaceable revolution and accompanied by no fatalities, but it brought to light the real power of the party which now came into the open and made known its demands for the enactment of certain laws and the instituting of a double Chamber of Deputies to revise the Constitution. The elections were near at hand. The military party must now choose its leader with special care and with absolute sureness of his ability to meet its great responsibilities. It dared not trust these to Mr. Theotokis; nor would Mr. Ralli enrol under the standard and accept the leadership. The smaller parties were represented by Mr. Mavromihalis, Mr. Dragoum's and Mr. Zaimis. Mr. Venizelos was invited to undertake this new responsibility and accepted the proposal with the proviso that he should not resign his position in Crete. He went over to Athens and after a suc-

cessful campaign led his party to a victory of 220 out of 362 seats.

The new leader was now summoned to form his ministry, and gave farther evidence of his ability and wise judgment and patriotic devotion to the best interests of his country.

The House of Deputies assembled for the revision of the Constitution, also passed many new laws of immediate necessity. By legislative enactment important changes relating to wills, usury, protection of creditors, elimination of court delays, reforms in penal institutions were effected in the Department of Justice and the dignity of the position of the judiciary was materially raised.

In the interests of higher education the Capodistrian University was established; model farms were created and pedagogy was introduced into the monasteries.

The law of the Communes pertaining to public safety and in the country districts safeguarding hygienic conditions, was the result of the combined work of Mr. Repoulis, the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Venizelos.



Chamber of Deputies, Athens

Perhaps the most important reforms were made in the laws governing the Department of Finance. These were prepared by the eminent financier and ex-minister of Finance, Mr. Gounaris, and have accomplished a complete reorganization and systematizing of the general accounts.

Very many other important reforms affecting the agricultural and political interests were inaugurated, but will not be specifically outlined here.

One of the first acts of Mr. Veni-

zelos as Prime Minister was to reinstate Crown Prince Constantine as the General-in-Chief of the army, likewise to summon a French Commission under General Eydoux to reorganize the army, another under the English Rear Admiral Taufnel to reorganize the navy, and also an Italian commission to reorganize the police. These three commissions, after being only a few months in Greece and working in their respective departments, acknowledged the intelligent devotion, energy and skill which they found in the men whom they were instructing in modern methods.

These operations brought every department of the government to a point of high efficiency and fitted it to meet the extraordinary demands that were so soon to be made by the war. There were one hundred million francs in the treasury and a well established credit by which another hundred million could readily be found upon demand through the National Bank of Greece, an institution as financially strong as it is, to a remarkable degree, patriotic. Mr. Venizelos therefore found every condition propitious for successfully accom-

plishing the liberation of his fellow countrymen from the oppression they were suffering in the islands, Macedonia and Epirus. Every premier whose country suffers from a war during his administration, must of necessity steer a difficult course between the criticisms of the friends and enemies of his policies, and though the final result of the Turko-Grecian war has shown the wisdom of Mr. Venizelos's course and the preparedness of his Government, he has not been free from criti-

cism. It is therefore opportune to quote here at some length from the speech of Mr. Venizelos when he addressed the Deputies in reply to his adversaries who criticized his course in not having delayed the declaration of war.

"I did not choose my allies against the Ottoman Empire; they were given to Greece through the existing circumstances which have been determined on ethnological grounds during all the last thirteen centuries. I must confess also that I did not seek a war against the Turks, because I hate war, and because I hate the results of war accruing to the victors as well as to the vanquished. I would never have sanctioned a war against the Ottoman Empire if I could only have solved the Cretan question in some other manner. Conditions there have been very complicated and have seriously affected the political life of Greece. I have tried in every way to arrange the Cretan situation and have sought to maintain friendly intercourse in full accord with the neighboring empire, to institute reforms and to secure the betterment of conditions attending the lives of the millions of Greeks living in that Empire. I even went so far as to propose to the Sublime Porte that the Cretan deputies be allowed entrance to our Chamber, that the suzerainty of the Sultan in Crete be maintained, and that Greece should pay a yearly tax tribute to Turkey. You know the Turks. My propositions have been rejected and in return we have had only vague promises in reply to these proposals to Turkey. Kiamil Pasha after his usual custom has made numerous promises. An understanding was arranged with Bulgaria in 1910 and consummated in 1911. When the slaughter of Christians took place in Kotzana and Verinna, Servia and Bulgaria asked Greece to join them in a demand for reforms affecting the safety and general condition of our countrymen in Turkey; and if the joint demand is refused, to seek to effect the result through a war against Turkey. When Montenegro commenced this war by first making the declaration, Turkey hastened to consummate the treaty of peace with Italy, which was just then nearing a decisive point, and declared war against Servia and Bulgaria. The situation then confronting your ministry was delicate in the extreme. One of three courses must be taken,—to join the

Christians against the Ottomans; to join the Ottomans against the Christians,—or, finally, to maintain a neutral position.

"I had full confidence in the splendid physical condition of our army and the efficient armament, which has been perfected in every detail. I believed implicitly also in the excellence of our navy, also in the valuable reform in our army and navy instituted by the French and English instructors, who assured me of victory in both departments, and also in our Crown Prince. I knew well, too, the strength of our financial condition. Above all other considerations I had implicit confidence in the patriotism and unbounded sympathy of the whole Greek nation, whom I felt behind me ready to uphold my policy. Thus it was that I declared war against Turkey. You know how the war has resulted in the utter disruption of the Ottoman strongholds and power in Europe."

His far-seeing and correct estimate of the situation before it crystallized in war; his glorious faith in the army and navy, and the unalloyed confidence with which the entire Greek nation have followed the leadership of this man have given Venizelos the title throughout the world as the Man of the Twentieth Century.

## EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

Dean of Women at Northwestern University for ten years, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, whose recent death occurred at the home of her brother in St. Paul, Minnesota, was well known to Chautauquans. She was especially endeared to those of the earlier years when her activities played an important part in Chautauqua's development.

Bishop Vincent said of her, "She was the first president of the Women's Club at Chautauqua; in sympathy with all the large modern movements for women; exercising the domestic as well as that wider modern sphere of woman's activity. She was a remarkable character in home and church life, and in the field of literature she was a rare and forcible writer—a teacher—in every relation in her life illustrating the charm of an unselfish, refined, cultivated and spiritually minded personality."

Mrs. Miller's skill in juvenile litera-

ture has made her memory dear to many a home where her poem, "Hang up the Baby's Stocking," was a household treasure. She was one of the founders of "The Corporal Magazine" and at one time one of the Associate Editors of the "Ladies Home Journal."

## A CHAUTAUQUA GOLD-EN WEDDING

Very appropriately were the mild gaieties which prevailed at the Park Avenue M. E. Church in Orange, New Jersey, on Wednesday evening, November 26, 1913, referred to as a "Chautauqua Wedding." Fifty years ago the bride and groom, William Dawson Bridge and Mary Susan Sanford Holway, had plighted their troth and during their swift flying half century of married life Chautauqua has been discerned at each turn of the road, laying its hands on their destiny. The fairy godmother who capped the climax of their lives was Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, who enthusiastically arranged every detail of the festivities. Friends came from far and near and others sent congratulatory messages and to crown all, the fairy godmother waved her wand in the direction of Chicago and Chautauqua's Bishop, John H. Vincent, gladly added his presence. It was a happy circumstance that this Chautauqua wedding could be celebrated in the Lewis Miller Memorial Chapel, Mrs. Edison's gift to the church in memory of her illustrious father, co-founder with Bishop Vincent of Chautauqua Institution.

After the entrance of the bridal party Dr. Herben, pastor of the church, presided over the program and his delicate witticisms seemed to put every one in the humor necessary for the best performance of his part. Bishop Vincent in his opening address paid high tribute to Dr. Bridge's devoted service for many years and the rare qualities which made him a helper of unusual efficiency. Then he referred to the genial and friendly qualities which had enabled Dr. Bridge to win and hold the many friends who were rejoicing with him and his good wife on the rare occasion which so few are permitted to enjoy. Dr. Hurlbut followed with cheerful reminiscences of college days at Wesleyan when Dr. Bridge as a senior was regarded in but one light by his freshmen comrades—that of admiration. Dr. James M. Buckley, the veteran editor of the Christian Advocate, gave

a characteristic and often amusing analysis of the psychology of a fifty-years' experience with the marriage tie. Other brief addresses interspersed with music led up to the climax, the presentation of a gift of gold pieces skillfully intertwined in a floral offering. The bride held the friendly gift while Dr. Bridge sketched briefly the life story of which Chautauqua had formed so large a part, beginning far back in the eighties when the enthusiasm of the C. L. S. C. Class of 1884 of which he is now the "Irrepressible" president, first laid its hand upon them.

### CHANCELLOR VINCENT'S EASTERN TRIP

It was natural that the presence in the East of Chautauqua's Chancellor should be eagerly appreciated by Chautauquans old and new. His participation in the Bridge "Golden Wedding" in Orange, New Jersey, became the center of other friendly opportunities. The congregation at Nutley, New Jersey, the Bishop's first pastorate in 1853, gave him a royal welcome, though so many of that earlier time had long since crossed the river. In the evening he gave a genuine Chautauqua talk at the Presbyterian Church of St. Cloud on the Orange Mountain, where a flourishing circle is working out the "Chautauqua idea" with great enthusiasm. On Monday night, December 1, more than fifty Chautauquans gathered in the Chapel of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York and enjoyed an address from their Chancellor followed by a Round Table of Chautauqua reports, among them a brief address by one of the Bishop's dearest friends, Dr. K. P. Ketcham, formerly of Plainfield, New Jersey, who recalled the days even earlier than the foundation of Chautauqua when the Chancellor was already a "true Chautauquan" in his whole attitude toward life. A large proportion of C. L. S. C. members representing classes from '82 to 1917 rallied to celebrate the Chancellor's visit and a goodly number more who were not members improved the occasion. Handshaking and a general Chautauqua reunion gave a most friendly and joyous spirit to this New York welcome to the Chancellor.

School children and teachers of Pointe Coupee Parish, in the flood district of Louisiana, planted 15,000 fruit and pecan trees last year. Supt. Trudeau has also a plan whereby road work in the parish will be done by school boys.

## The Chautauquan

### THE CALL TO THE COLORS

Robert Underwood Johnson.

On the blood-watered soil of the Balkans

A Bulgar lies clenched with a Turk,  
And the task of the cannon and rifle  
Will be finished by fist and by dirk.  
And the last word of hate ere the rattle  
Of death bids their enmity cease—  
Is it call to the banners of battle  
Or a call to the colors of Peace?

In the purlieus of sin-befogged cities,  
Slow food of neglect and of pest,  
How many a mother lies dying  
With to-morrow's pale scourge at her breast!

And the bread-cry that serves for the prattle  
Of orphans — (oh, when shall it cease?)—

Does it call to the banners of battle,  
Or call to the colors of Peace?

I hear from my window this morning  
The shout of a soldiering boy;  
And a note in his proud pleasure wounds me

With the grief that is presaged by joy.  
I hear not the drum's noisy rattle  
For the groan of one hero's release;  
Is it call to the banners of battle,  
Or a call to the colors of Peace?

O ye of the God-given voices,  
My poets, of whom I am proud,  
Who sing of the true and the real  
When illusions are dazzling the crowd:

Go, turn men from wolves and from cattle,  
Till Love be the one Golden Fleece.

Oh, call us no more unto battle,  
But call to the colors of Peace!  
*New York Times.*

"Literature has power to give us a certain spiritual perspective with reference to daily life by revealing the divine in the commonplace, the ideal meaning present in the humblest situation. If it rests us to go out from the dull circumstances of our own lives into the imagined characters of the drama and the romantic situations of the novel, we return to our daily routine with a new sense of the infinite possibilities of life gathered up in our own humble personality and circumstances. After all, life has always been commonplace

to commonplace people; it is made sublime only by living sublimely. Literature helps us to see that every cause which ever challenged the support of men demands our service today, that the ideal of which we dream will be found, if at all, only by living nobly the seemingly humble duties of our daily existence."—Edward Howard Griggs.

The Y. M. C. A. is enlarging its national work in favor of health. The Health League favors disregarding the objections of some clergy to a Tuberculosis Sunday, saying godliness and healthfulness are twins, like godliness and cleanliness. Exhibits are being made in various Associations of men, thought hopeless consumptives, saved by right living. A feature of the new crusade is instruction to workmen in mills where losses of eyesight are likely through defective handling of machinery and chemicals. An exhibit has been prepared, for use in Associations located in factory towns. Associations report that mill owners are taking hold with interest, and even with money for expenses.

Every high school graduate in Nebraska receives a letter from the University of Nebraska congratulating him on his graduation and urging him to consider the advantages offered by the State University.

### Efficiencygrams

December 20

See the good side, the bright side, and the sunny side of everything. They are there if you will see them.

December 21

If you meet somebody wiser than you today pass on his wisdom to some one less wise.

December 22

Keep fast hold of the spirit of youth. Be a child forever.

December 23

See the power of the waterfall and its beauty; see the human qualities in man, and the divine.

December 24

It is a wonderful comfort to feel that you have done your duty as you see it just as well as you know how.

December 25

Sing with your voice, with your eyes, with your heart, and the gladness you give shall come back to you.

December 26

Try and find the helpful aspect of the happening that seems to thwart your purpose. It is there, if only to sharpen your wits and strengthen your determination.

## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

### For Lovers of Art and Classics

DR. POWERS and  
MR. HOWARD

June 16 Boston  
June 25 Liverpool  
June 26 Chester  
June 27 FurnessAb'y  
June 28 Grasmere  
June 29 Melrose  
June 30 Edinburgh  
July 1 Edinburgh  
July 2 Trossachs  
July 3 Durham  
July 4 York  
July 5 Lincoln  
July 6 Ely  
July 7 Warwick  
July 7 Kenilworth  
July 8 Stratford  
July 8 Oxford  
July 9 London  
July 10 London  
July 11 London  
July 12 London  
July 13 London  
July 14 Paris  
July 15 Paris  
July 16 Paris  
July 17 Paris  
July 18 Paris  
July 19 Paris  
July 20 Paris  
July 21 Brussels  
July 22 Antwerp  
July 23 The Hague  
July 24 Amsterdam  
July 25 Cologne  
July 25 The Rhine  
July 26 Heidelberg  
July 27 Interlaken  
July 28 Bernese  
July 29 Oberland  
July 29 Lucerne  
July 30 Milan  
July 31 Venice  
Aug. 1 Venice  
Aug. 2 Venice  
Aug. 3 Florence  
Aug. 4 Florence  
Aug. 5 Florence  
Aug. 6 Florence  
Aug. 7 Florence  
Aug. 8 Florence  
Aug. 9 Florence  
Aug. 10 Rome  
Aug. 11 Rome  
Aug. 12 Rome  
Aug. 13 Rome  
Aug. 14 Rome  
Aug. 15 Rome  
Aug. 16 Rome  
Aug. 17 Rome  
Aug. 18 Naples  
Aug. 19 Pompeii  
Aug. 20 Capri  
Aug. 21 Amalfi  
Aug. 22 Brindisi  
Aug. 23 Corfu  
Aug. 24 Patras  
Aug. 25 Athens  
Aug. 26 Athens  
Aug. 27 Athens  
Aug. 28 Athens  
Aug. 29 Athens  
Aug. 30 Delphi  
Aug. 31 Delphi  
Sept. 1 Olympia  
Sept. 2 Olympia  
Sept. 3 Patras  
Sept. 4 Palermo  
Sept. 5 Naples  
Sept. 6 Algiers  
Sept. 7 Algiers  
Sept. 16

Due New York



THE TOMB OF CECILIA METELLA

*Well out beyond the walls of Rome, along the Appian Way, this great round drum forms a prominent landmark in the Campagna. The proud lady whose name it bears was the wife of one of Caesar's generals. The massive tomb was erected that the noble ashes might rest in peace, but its very strength was its undoing. The crenellated top and the ruins near at hand show some mediæval princelet made it part of his castle.*

### THE ALBAN HILLS

The first part of the drive along the Appian Way generally proves disappointing. It is dusty, and high walls enclose the road on either hand. Yet one catches occasional glimpses through rickety gateways into picturesque vineyards where happy *contadini* are singing at their work. Farther along, the "Quo Vadis" church claims attention, and then presently we are at the entrance of the most frequented catacombs. Here and there a huge mass of brick and concrete tells where some proud Roman built a shapely sepulcher.

But not until the round drum of the tomb of Cecilia Metella has been passed do the walls give way and permit the ride itself to become a delight. The height just beyond the tomb is a point short of which no traveler should turn back. It is a "Bella Vista" indeed.

The eye sweeps backward to the city and its walls. To the north the long lines of the aqueducts creep across the campagna toward the mountains whence of old the Sabines came, while off to the southeast, as our picture shows, are the Alban Hills.

The Alban Hills form a volcanic group a little more than twelve miles from the city. The highest peak is Mte. Cavo, whose summit is about three thousand feet above the sea. These hills formed the stronghold of the Latin League in that far-off day before Rome dominated the plain. Indeed the long, low ridge to the left of the summit is said to be the site of that "Long White City," the "Alba Longa" whence Romulus and Remus came.

This ridge is really part of the rim of an extinct crater. There are several of them in the group. Two now hold those gems of lakes, Nemi and Albano. The exquisite beauty of these giant bowls, with the forests, like moss, upon their sides, and the sparkling waters below, defies description. There is the weird fascination of mystery about them too. Nemi holds in its crystal depths the remains of a great ship. Large enough to sail the ocean, here it lies in a little pool at the foot of four hundred foot cliffs. Its presence is a mystery, though its elaborate fittings in bronze and mosaic suggest that it played a part in some ceremonial of the long ago. Somewhere on the hillside above was the weird temple whose priest was guardian of the "Golden Bough." He won his post by slaying his predecessor and only so could another deprive him of it. Was there ever stranger training for a priestly office!

Albano is the larger lake. The Romans said that at one time when they were besieging the Etruscan town of Veii it was revealed to them that they would never capture the town until they had provided an outlet for the Alban Lake. So they did it, and of course, the town fell. The connection is not very obvious, but the artificial outlet is there beyond a doubt—the famous *emissarium*, a tunnel three-quarters of a mile long, straight through the rim of the crater. It shows clever engineering and was dug three or four hundred years before Christ. Just who did it, and why, remains a mystery.

## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

### For Lovers of Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and  
DR. POWERS

June 16 Boston  
June 25 Liverpool  
June 26 Chester  
June 27 FurnessAb'y  
June 28 Grasmere  
June 29 Melrose  
June 30 Edinburgh  
July 1 Edinburgh  
July 2 Trossachs  
July 3 Durham  
July 4 York  
July 5 Lincoln  
July 6 Ely  
July 7 Warwick  
July 7 Kenilworth  
July 8 Stratford  
July 8 Oxford  
July 9 London  
July 10 London  
July 11 London  
July 12 London  
July 13 London  
July 14 Paris  
July 15 Paris  
July 16 Paris  
July 17 Paris  
July 18 Paris  
July 19 Paris  
July 20 Paris  
July 21 Brussels  
July 22 Antwerp  
July 23 The Hague  
July 24 Amsterdam  
July 25 Cologne  
July 25 The Rhine  
July 26 Heidelberg  
July 27 Interlaken  
July 28 Bernese  
July 29 Oberland  
July 29 Lucerne  
July 30 Milan  
July 31 Venice  
Aug. 1 Venice  
Aug. 2 Venice  
Aug. 3 Belluno  
Aug. 4 Pieve di Cadore  
Aug. 5 Cortina  
Aug. 6 Cortina  
Aug. 7 Toblach  
Aug. 8 Innsbruck  
Aug. 9 Munich  
Aug. 10 Munich  
Aug. 11 Nuremberg  
Aug. 12 Bayreuth  
Aug. 13 Bayreuth  
Aug. 14 Bayreuth  
Aug. 15 Dresden  
Aug. 16 Dresden  
Aug. 17 Dresden  
Aug. 18 Berlin  
Aug. 19 Berlin  
Aug. 20 Berlin  
Aug. 21 Berlin  
Aug. 22 Hamburg  
Sept. 1 sail  
Sept. 2 Due in New York  
Other sailings from Boston:  
June 20 To connect with party at Edinburgh  
June 27 To connect with party at Stratford

**Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour in 1914.**

## C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 307-310 inclusive.

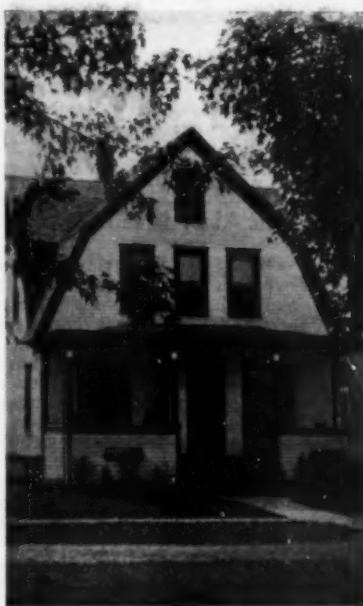
### A New Seal for Bible Study

Members of the C. L. S. C. will be interested to know of a new possibility in the way of a seal for the study of the Bible. The ten outline study courses of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, for each of which a seal is given on the Chautauqua diploma, have been supplemented by an eleventh course "The Origin and Teaching of the New Testament Books." This course is being very enthusiastically received by some large groups of people and many small ones, as well as by individual students. The largest club registered so far numbers between two and three hundred and consists of Sunday School teachers in Denver, Colorado. Another large group is composed of women in the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, about one hundred and fifty in number.

The course introduces the student to each book of the New Testament by actual reading of the book itself. The Book of Acts is the background for the entire work of the first four months, but into it are woven all the Letters of Paul and other New Testament writers, thus bringing letters and biographical events in immediate relation to each other. The last five months of the course is devoted to the study of the Gospels, always with reference to the way in which they arose, and the relation which they bear to the life of the early Christians and the thought of the men who wrote them.

Any member of the C. L. S. C. who accomplishes the reading of this or any other of the outline courses of the Institute this year in addition to his regular C. L. S. C. work may be very proud of the achievement. Those who have completed the four years' course and are working for seals would greatly enjoy adding a seal for this very interesting course. The Institute registration fee for the course is 50 cents plus 4 cents postage and this secures all the material, only the Bible being needed in addition. For C. L. S. C. members a fee of 25 cents in addition to the Institute fee should be sent with the certificate for this course in order to secure

the seal. Fees should be sent to Chautauqua Institution, C. L. S. C. department.



A Frequent Meeting Place of the Falconer (New York) Circle

### Twentieth Anniversary of Class of 1894

At Chautauqua, New York, last summer a few representatives of the Class of 1894 met and determined to plan for the celebration of our Twentieth Anniversary.

A reunion at Chautauqua and the placing of the Class Tablet in the Hall of Philosophy there during Recognition Week in August, 1914, seemed eminently appropriate, and the suggestion brought pleasing anticipation to us.

To bring these things to pass a committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. W. H. Pemberton of Arkansas, Mrs. F. A. Hubbard of New Hampshire, and Mrs. C. C. Spencer of Connecticut, and the work was begun with loyalty and enthusiasm.

Of the \$100 required for the Tablet, Mr. L. F. Potter, a classmate of Iowa, generously contributed \$10 to start the fund.

Circular letters have been sent to all

classmates whose addresses are known to the Committee, and it is hoped many contributions will be sent quickly to Mrs. F. A. Hubbard, Walpole, New Hampshire, who is secretary and treasurer of the Committee.

It is desired that widespread publicity be given this announcement by all friends of Chautauqua.

We of the Class of 1894 may not only happily celebrate our Twentieth Anniversary, but may add to the beautiful celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of Chautauqua Institution to which our country is indebted for many educational and inspirational advantages of today.

Mrs. W. H. Pemberton,  
Chairman.

303 E. 6th St., Little Rock Ark.

The following letter has been sent to all known addresses of the Philomatheans.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1913.  
To the Members of the Class of 1894.

Dear Classmates.—At the close of the Chautauqua season we, a committee of our class, are sending this letter to every member whose address can be ascertained. The pleasant custom of class reunions is observed with growing frequency and enthusiasm; and such meetings promote an active spirit of loyalty to Chautauqua and to the class.

Next year will bring the fortieth anniversary of Chautauqua and the twentieth of the Class of '94. Let us rally in large numbers to celebrate these two anniversaries. Let us begin NOW making plans for being at Chautauqua in August, 1914, all of Recognition Week and as much longer as possible. Letters of greeting are asked from those who cannot come.

Your committee wish to call your attention to the fact that the space in the Hall of Philosophy left vacant for our tablet is not yet filled and it is suggested that we make a special effort to raise the money for it. The classes of recent years have been very prompt in placing their tablets, some being laid before graduation. The earlier classes had many building expenses to meet and this caused delay in securing the money needed for the tablet.

The Class of '92 placed its tablet on its twentieth anniversary and the Class of '87 on the twenty-fifth. Let us make an earnest effort to place ours next year.

## TALK ABOUT BOOKS

The tablet will cost \$100 and an Iowa classmate generously offers to contribute ten dollars to the fund. A New Hampshire classmate promises five dollars. Who else will do likewise? Let us all contribute something; every dollar and half dollar will help.

There are hundreds of classmates whose address is unknown to your committee; therefore we ask every '04 who reads this letter to extend widely, notice of the coming reunion and of the appeal for needed funds for the tablet.

Letters and contributions should be sent to Mrs. F. A. Hubbard, Walpole, N. H., secretary of reunion and tablet committee.

Sincerely and cordially yours,

Mrs. W. H. Pemberton,

Arkansas.

Mrs. C. C. Spencer,

Connecticut.

Mrs. F. A. Hubbard,

New Hampshire.

\*\*\*

Baxter Springs, Kansas, has two Circles, one, the Vincent, which meets in the afternoon, and an evening class, the Sunflower, whose busy members find it most convenient to gather in the evening. A club room in the Library Building makes a meeting place convenient to books and reference.

\*\*\*

Westfield, Pennsylvania, has no public library but the 27 members of the Circle, which is composed of teachers, preachers, business men, book-keepers and a physician, are generous with their private collections.

\*\*\*

The same is true of the group of 25 housewives at Manzanola, Colorado. These women enjoy discussions, but like to have the program started by a paper on which to base the after talk.

\*\*\*

A special feature of a recent meeting of the Ogden City (Utah) Circle was a talk on the Mohammedan religion by a member of the local forest service.

\*\*\*

The Circle at Danville, Kentucky, whose enthusiasm and vigorous work has been largely due to the untiring zeal, faithfulness and helpfulness of the late Mrs. Samuel Marshall Harbison, has passed resolutions of affection and respect, and has further honored her memory by taking her name, being now known as The Katherine Harbison Chautauqua Circle.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. By Martha Foote Crow. New York: D. Appleton & Company. \$1.25 net.

Mrs. Crow, well-known to readers of The Chautauquan and to students of the Summer Schools at Chautauqua, New York, has written a competent and authoritative biography of the writer to whom Lincoln said, "So you're the little woman who wrote that book that made this great war." Mrs. Stowe often said about "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "I did not write it, not I myself alone. It seemed to me that God himself made me write



Martha Foote Crow

it; that I wrote it at his dictation." The impassioned outpouring of a mind that believed the truth of what it wrote the book undoubtedly was, but Mrs. Crow's story makes it more than ever clear that the author's immediate knowledge of slaves was practically nothing. Personally she came no nearer to plantation life than Cincinnati, except, apparently, for a single day across the river in Kentucky (page 200).

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not a story of slavery," Mrs. Crow insists, however. "It has a far wider meaning as a story of human love and pity."

Aside from this epoch-making book which has been stigmatized as "journalistic," Mrs. Stowe did good though not spectacular literary work in the preservation for lovers of New England of New England types of the last century between 1833 and 1881. Most interesting of all to the reader who likes to see the author through the veil of his writing is the everyday life of the demure little woman upon whom the bright light of publicity shone without blinding. Mrs. Crow has done her work with enthusiasm and intelligence.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ART. By Julia B. De Forest. Edited, revised and largely re-written by Charles Henry Caffin. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. \$3.00 net.

A new book on the subject of art bearing Mr. Caffin's name on the title page is assured of a warm welcome. In "How to Study Pictures," in "The Story of Spanish Painting" and in many other volumes and in magazine articles, Mr. Caffin has performed the service of a wise and sympathetic leader to the picture loving public.

At one time this short study of the history of art by Julia B. De Forest had few rivals in the field. It answered all the requirements for the purpose of the last generation. Today, however, the history of art is a much more serious study in America, as it has always been in other countries. So that the most casual seeker after information feels the change and is more exacting in his demands. In revising this manual of Julia B. De Forest's, Mr. Caffin, retaining all the excellent features of the original, has added the material necessary to bring the book up to date, and has made throughout the discriminating comments that his readers have learned to expect and to value.

The original edition of Miss De Forest's book was used in the Chautauqua Reading Course in 1881-'82.

This book is attractively bound in cloth of soft green color; the print is large, the margins wide, and the 289 illustrations excellent.

A HANDBOOK OF MODERN FRENCH SCULPTURE. By D. Cady Eaton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. \$2 net.

This is one of the most acceptable of the new books on art for the student and traveler, a class of books for which there is a constantly increasing demand. In a compact volume of 330 pages the author, who is professor emeritus of the History of Criticism of Art, gives a brief review of Hegel's philosophy of art, a concise history of French sculpture from the thirteenth century to the present day, short biographies of every French sculptor of note, and critical extracts from various sources. There are, besides, suggestions for a more extended study of the subjects discussed which emphasize the author's remark that "art ideas to be valuable and lasting, to be more than ephemeral sentiments, must be founded on wisely directed study and observation, and be nourished by the constant exercise of a well-informed and sober judgment."

Good paper and binding, clear type, and 189 excellent illustrations make the book very attractive in appearance.

## Chautauquan Service Department

This department is designed for the use of our subscribers. Among the many thousands who read these columns there are many who want what you would dispose of and vice versa. The rate is a 1-2 cents per word in advance, minimum charge 50 cents; 10 per cent discount on six insertions and 20 per cent on twelve insertions.

### TRAVEL

GO TO EUROPE AT OUR EXPENSE. A few tours to organizers of small parties. Write today for plans and programs. University Tours, Box A.A., Wilmington, Del.

### EDUCATIONAL

A LIBERAL EDUCATION, including English, German, French, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, \$1.00 a year. Sample lesson free. Educational Publishing Co., Watertown, S. D.

Learn to remember important facts through "Facts in Jingles" by the noted young author, Winifred Stoner, Jr. Price 25 cents. Leicester, Publisher, 2901 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN HARMONY and COMPOSITION under well-known Boston Organist and Teacher. Write for information. Raymond Robinson, 6 Newburg St., Boston, Mass.

### WANTED

WANTED—RELIABLE PERSONS to report to us all kinds names, local information, etc. Good pay. Spare time. Confidential. Enclose stamp. National Information Sales Company, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEN AND WOMEN OVER 18, get Government Jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Parcel Post and Income Tax mean hundreds of post-office; railway mail and internal revenue appointments. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-68, Rochester, N. Y.

### LITERARY ASSISTANCE

WE ASSIST IN PREPARING LECTURES. Addresses, Speeches, Essays, Club Papers, for club members and speakers. Materials gathered, programs arranged. Criticism and revision of manuscripts. Expert service. Authors Agency, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

A gazette in Esperanto with a key by which it may be read will be sent to anyone upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Address: Port Richmond Esperanto Group, Port Richmond, N. Y.

### MOTION PICTURE PLAYS

MAKE MONEY WRITING MOTION PICTURE PLAYS. Pay \$10 to \$100 each. No literary experience necessary. Big demand. Send for free illustrated booklet. Tells how. American Authors Association, 207 Astor

**SONG POEMS WANTED**  
We pay 50 per cent. Send poems or melodies. They may make you a fortune. Hayworth Music Co., 510, Washington, D. C.

## The Chautauquan

A CONFEDERATE GIRL'S DIARY. By Sarah Morgan Dawson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2 net. By editing his mother's girlhood diary Mr. Warrington Dawson, author of "The Scar" and "The Scourge," has done a

occasional brief footnote states a bit of strange lore about some unusual creature, and nine cuts from the Zoological Park Animal Collections illustrate charmingly both fact and fancy. The Preface is by W. T. Hornaday, the dis-



Sarah Morgan Dawson

real service to such people as are interested in what happened behind the scenes in the South during the Civil War.

The book is the diary of a young woman of the best class in her section—Louisiana—and it shows the attitude of her set toward the events of the war while relating her own experiences. She claims to be cooler in her judgment than most of her friends and neighbors and she is in truth fairly impartial even under exasperating circumstances of wanton pillage and destruction. The personal element is not without its charm, for the young writer is clever and gay and eager for excitement yet deeply religious throughout the whole trying time. The lover of local color will be grateful to Mrs. Dawson for the preservation of her manuscript book.

WILD ANIMAL VERSES. MADE AT THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK. By A. M. Castello. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. \$1.00.

Not once in many long months does the reviewer find upon his table a book of rhymes so simple, so humorous, and so clever as these of Mrs. Castello's, and, besides, so informing in matter and correct in versification. The "Australian Suffragette"—the emu—has its touch of worldly wisdom into the bargain. An

tinguished Zoologist and Director of the Bronx Zoo.

HER CHRISTMAS EVE. By Mrs. S. L. Twiggs. Minneapolis: Nunc Lied Press. 25 cents net.

This charming little pamphlet is such as one would like to read on a dreamy evening before a glowing fire. It will not take a half an hour, but may well lead to quiet thought and meditation of many times that length. It is a pretty adaptation of the words of Christ, "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," told in the form of a little story of a despairing woman, apparently deserted by her husband and with children to nourish and care for, to whom help and hope come in a wonderful dream.

SONGS OF NEW SWEDEN. By Arthur Peterson. Chicago: The Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Company. \$1.25.

The first permanent settlement upon the banks of the Delaware was made by the Swedes and was called "New Sweden." For nearly fifty years preceding the arrival of Penn, the Swedes held almost exclusive sway over this tract of land which they had settled. The poems in Mr. Peterson's interesting volume commemorate the almost forgotten events of this early period. The volume possesses artistic merit as well as historic interest.

## Personalia

Dr. George E. Vincent, president of Chautauqua Institution and of the University of Minnesota, recently addressed the College Club of Akron, Ohio, on "The New Social Philosophy." The Akron Daily Times says of him "his English vocabulary is probably equal to any five other lecturers one might select at random."

Francis E. Clark, Mrs. P. V. Pennybacker, and Josiah Strong are members of the National Committee for Upbuilding the Wards of the Nation whose aim is to raise funds to support the non-sectarian educational work among the Moro tribes in the Philippines under Bishop Charles H. Brent. The committee is under the auspices of the Harmony Club of America, Bishop Samuel J. Barrows, chairman, 30 Church street, New York.

The 79th birthday of Rev. Jasper L. Douthit, father of the Lithia Springs, Illinois, Assembly, was happily celebrated on October 26. Mr. Douthit delivered a characteristic Chautauqua discourse on "how to grow happier as we grow older and gain forever 'a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.'"

William L. Ransom, who served for seven years on the staff of The Chautauquan Daily, then The Assembly Herald, and who was for a time editor of the publication, was last summer appointed to the position of chairman of the platform committee of the Progressive party of New York, and in November was elected to a judgeship in the city of New York.

## Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the *Highways and Byways* of this number.

1. Reading and Discussion of the President's Message.
2. Report on the latest development in Mexico.
3. Summary of the governmental machinery of Germany and of France as described in Mr. Bestor's articles in The Chautauquan for September and October, 1912.

The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of the Hookworm has treated 400,000 cases in the past three years.



## FOR RESULTS

A good Bible Student must have at hand  
a good Bible Dictionary

## Davis' Bible Dictionary

Is already recognized as the best single-volume Bible Dictionary published, and this third revision increases the practical utility of the work, enlarging and greatly enriching it. The many new, full-page illustrations, and the accurate and scholarly maps, form a strong feature of the work.

Third Revised Edition—Cloth, \$2.50 net, postage 25c additional  
Half Leather, \$3.00 net, postage 25c additional  
Full Morocco, \$5.00 net, postage 25c additional

## NOTE THIS OPINION

"Of the one-volume Bible dictionaries, it is pleasant to be able to single out one worthy of unqualified praise—Davis' Bible Dictionary. Of Princeton editorship, it is theologically sound. While wisely conservative, it states fairly the radical positions. It is a marvel of condensation, without a trace of the catalogue style. It is a true guide to the Bible wonderland."—Amos R. Wells, Litt. D., LL.D.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION

Headquarters: PHILADELPHIA, Witherspoon Building

New York, 156 Fifth Avenue  
Nashville, 415 Church Street  
Chicago, 509 S. Wabash Avenue  
St. Louis, 313 N. Tenth Street

Cincinnati, 420 Elm Street  
San Francisco, 400 Sutter Street  
Portland, 132 Tenth Street  
Pittsburgh, 204 Fulton Building

## The Drama of To-Day

### DO YOU KNOW IT?

BRIEUX? MAETERLINCK? ROSTAND? STRINDBERG?  
HAUPTMAN? SHAW? SYNGE? d'ANNUNZIO?

Would you like to read (among other excellent prose and verse) a series of sparkling essays on these great dramatists? Then subscribe to THE COLONNADE, a "non-popular" magazine published by the Andiron Club of New York City.

Nine issues a year (October to June): \$1.00

Address: ARTHUR H. NASON, Treasurer  
Box 84, University Heights New York City

## CHRISTMAS BOOKS from CHAUTAUQUA

Bishop Vincent's "A Little Book of Chautauqua Wishes," 20 cents each, postpaid. Quantity orders, \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

CHAUTAUQUA BOOK STORE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

# New Chautauqua Home Reading Course

GREECE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ITALY, EVOLU-  
TION, CURRENT EVENTS IN THE NEW  
CLASSICAL YEAR COURSE 1913-14

Six thousand Greeks in the United States paid their own way back to Greece to join their Balkan allies and fight without pay for freedom from Turkish rule. The attention of the world is centered once again on the Classic lands of the Mediterranean basin, where civilizations have ebbed and flowed for centuries.

What lasting significance has Greece to the modern world? Is the importance of Constantinople exaggerated? What does our literary inheritance from Rome and Italy amount to? Is the meaning of Evolution clear?

Light on these timely questions will be found in the new Chautauqua Home Reading Course as follows:

**Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, N. Y.**

Rambles and Studies in Greece. By J. P. Mahaffy.....	\$1.50
The Message of Greek Art. By Dr. H. H. Powers.....	2.00
Studies in the Poetry of Italy: Roman and Italian. By Frank Justus Miller and Oscar Kuhns	1.50
The Meaning of Evolution. By Samuel C. Schmucker.....	1.50
"The Chautauqua: A Weekly Newsmagazine." Illustrated. Featuring:	
Where Civilizations Meet: Round About Constantinople. By Frank Chapin Bray.	
Current Events. "The Chautau- qua" improved as a Weekly Newsmagazine, with many spe- cial features, complete in itself as a current news review, will give to the reader the Chau- taiqua Point of View on world affairs, unbiased, educational in the broadest sense.....	2.00
Total.....	\$8.50

## SPECIAL TERMS

Chautauqua .....	\$2.00
Chautauqua with any one of the four books .....	3.00
Chautauqua with any two books .....	4.00
Set of four books.....	4.00*

## COMPLETE COURSE

All Four Books (cloth bound) and the Chautauqua.....	5.00*
---	-------

\*Remit 30 cents extra for book set  
postage or prepaid express. "Collect"  
charges are more.

# Subscribe for the Living Age

❑ It is alone in its field,—the only American magazine which reproduces without abridgement the most important and interesting articles in current English periodicals.

❑ It covers every field of human interest,—literature, art, science, travel, fiction, poetry, and discussions of public affairs.

❑ It gives the cream of a long list of reviews, magazines and weekly journals; it saves time to the busy man by doing his skipping for him; and it puts before him the ablest articles by the most brilliant writers.

❑ Every one of its weekly numbers,—light to hold, easy to read, and the reading matter not smothered in advertising—contains something which any intelligent reader would rather not miss.

❑ To verify the foregoing claims, send for a specimen copy, which will be sent free.

❑ Subscription—Six Dollars a year. New subscribers for 1914 will receive free the remaining numbers for 1913.

**THE LIVING AGE CO.,**

**6 BEACON STREET, BOSTON**